**Desired Future Condition 6A-6D and 6S**

Wildernesses, Wilderness Study Areas, and Wild Rivers

**Theme:** A mostly pristine area where the presence of people is rarely or never noticed.

**Experience:** In the National Forest Wilderness, you find almost no signs of people away from trails or camping areas. The Wilderness shows you the natural processes of plants and animals living and dying. You see that old-growth forest is approaching maximum levels of acres with the result that some loss of shrubs and other forage species has happened. You may find areas of the forest where recent burns or blowdowns dominate the landscape.

You find big-game habitat in less-than-best condition in some areas. Hunters find that resident and migratory elk numbers are high because they are rarely disturbed. Big-game hunting seasons are longer and less restricted than in other areas of the National Forest with many open roads. You can usually find outfitted hunting available. Resident trophy elk, deer, and moose are generally available.

*Primitive recreation, scenery, and wildlife are the primary resources of DFC 6A-6D and 6S.*
If you go fishing and hike into a remote area, you may find that access is difficult and takes quite a bit of time. Better fishing is generally available to you if you are willing to travel longer distances. Fish are abundant except for popular areas where some restrictions may have been applied.

You may find some sheep, cattle in some areas, and pack animals throughout the Wilderness. Recent livestock grazing is evident in some areas but not in others.

Those seeking a primitive experience will find it here.

Mineral and energy development is not permitted except where allowed under prior rights, or through Congressional direction as in the Palisades Wilderness Study Area.

Wilderness-wide Resource Management
Prescriptions, Standards, and
Guidelines

Wilderness-wide Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines apply to all resources within Wilderness.

Recreation Prescription — Management seeks to preserve spontaneity of use and as much freedom from regulation as possible by relying on visitor education as a management tool. The primary management strategy is to use the minimum amount of tools, equipment, or structures needed to accomplish site-specific work and those that least degrade wilderness values.

Personal risk and challenge associated with adverse weather conditions, isolation, physical hazards, and lack of rapid communication and travel are appropriate features of the wilderness setting, and it is neither practical nor desirable to eliminate such risks.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by the Wilderness recreation prescription include: 1.1(e), 2.1(a,b), 2.3(a), and 4.6(a,b).

Recreation Strategy Guideline — The following recreational strategies should be used, listed in descending order of preference:

First Action — Efforts are directed towards information and education programs and correction of visible resource damage. Emphasis will be placed on physical restoration of campsites and visitor contacts.

Second Action — If the first action is unsuccessful, restrict activities by regulation.

Third Action — If the first and second actions fail, restrict numbers of visitors.

Fourth Action — If first, second, and third actions are not successful, a zone can be closed to all recreation use until the area is rehabilitated and restored to natural conditions.
Education Standard — Information and education, emphasizing no-trace camping, will be a primary method for controlling the impact of use on the Wilderness environment.

Limits of Acceptable Change Standard — Standards for acceptable physical and social conditions will be described for opportunity classes within the Wilderness in order to determine limits of acceptable change.

Campsites Restoration Standard — Managers will concentrate on improving conditions at degraded campsites.

Recreation Opportunity Guide (ROG) Standard — Descriptive sheets will not be prepared for Wilderness.

Pet Control Standard — Pets will be under owner’s physical control at all times such that pets don’t interfere with other visitors, livestock, or wildlife.

Cache Standard — The National policy on caches will be followed.

Frequency of Encounters Guideline — Social impacts considered unacceptable include numerous encounters with other parties on trails and vary by opportunity class within Wilderness. A permit system may be established to achieve frequency-of-encounter standards.

Frequency of Encounters Standard — Frequencies of Encounters will be measured as stated:

A (pristine) — No more than two other parties met per day.
B (primitive) — No more than five other parties met per day.
C (semi-primitive) — No more than 12 other parties met per day.
D (transition) — No more than 20 other parties met per day.

Party Size Guideline — By 1992, party size limits of 15 people and 25 stock should be implemented to reduce impacts on the physical and social setting. Outfitters may be allowed larger groups under terms of their special-use permits.

Signing Guideline — Signs may be placed at these locations and in these situations:

System trail junctions,
Wilderness restoration sites, and
Area or trail closures.

Signing Standard — Signs will not be placed at these locations and in these situations:

Trail-less areas,
Along non-system trails,
To identify natural features, and
To provide for on-site interpretation.
Lakeshore Stock Use Standard — Grazing of recreational stock will be at least 100 feet from lakes. The picketing or tethering of recreational stock overnight must be at least 200 feet from lakes, trails, facilities, and other occupied camps.

Forage Utilization Standard — Site-specific standards will be developed to determine the amount of grazing allowed by recreational stock.

Salt Standard — Salt for recreational livestock will be in block form and will be kept in leach-proof containers. Salt will be packed out of the Wilderness at the end of each trip or at the end of the permitted use period.

Weed-Free Feed Standard — Pack-in feed will consist of certified weed-free pellets and grain.

Outfitter and Guide Permit Standard — Additional outfitter or guide permits will be issued only after a decision is made establishing the maximum desired level of outfitter services on each District. Additional analysis and public involvement will be necessary.

Non-Recreation Special-Use Permit Standard — No additional non-recreation special-use permits will be authorized and existing permits will be phased out unless they are specifically provided for in law or regulation.

Visual Quality

Visual Quality Prescription — The Visual Quality Objective is Preservation.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by the Wilderness visual quality prescription include: 4.6(a).

Fisheries and Wildlife

Fisheries and Wildlife Prescription — Native animal and plant species are maintained, with special emphasis on the preservation of Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive species and their habitats. Visitor actions which tend to alter the natural behavior of wildlife, such as the practice of leaving food or garbage available to be eaten by bears, is not allowed. Visitor education is emphasized as a tool to gain compliance. Native wildlife can be re-established if eliminated by human influence.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by the Wilderness fisheries and wildlife prescription include: 1.1(g), 2.1(a), 3.1(a,b), 3.2(d-h), 3.3(a), 4.6(a), and 4.7(d).

Fish and Wildlife Exclosure Structures Standard — New exclosure structures will be installed using primitive materials.

Habitat Diversity Guideline — Diverse fish and wildlife habitat types should be maintained within each watershed to provide sufficient habitat to meet Wyoming Game and Fish Department population objectives and distribution requirements of native wildlife including non-game, small game, big-game, fish and Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive plants and animals.

Fisheries Habitat Guideline — The Wilderness-wide Standards and Guidelines are the same as the Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines.
Vegetation: Timber Prescription — Logging is not permitted.

Minerals Prescription — No mineral or energy development is allowed except for valid rights established prior to Wilderness designation by Congress.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by the wilderness minerals prescription include: 4.4(a,c).

Soil, Water, and Air Prescription — Soil, water, and air values are protected to retain pristine wilderness characteristics.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by the Wilderness soil, water, and air prescription include: 1.3(a,b), 4.6(a), and 4.7(b).

Water Protection Standard — A recreation guide will be developed covering health, sanitation and safety issues. Humans will be encouraged to bury human and dog feces at least 100 feet from streams and lakes in Wildernesses. For further information, see 1986 CFR 261.11 a,b,c and Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Chapter 11, Table 1, p. 93.

Class I Area Standard — The potential effects of air pollution upon the air-quality-related values of Class I Wildernesses will be evaluated.

Facilities Prescription — Facilities are kept to a minimum and removed from the Wilderness when no longer needed.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by the Wilderness facilities prescription include: 4.6(a).

Facility Maintenance Standard — Except for sites with inventoried historic value, administrative sites will be removed when they can no longer be maintained.

New Facility Standard — No new facilities or expansion of existing facilities—administrative sites, lookouts, or Forest Service fences—will be considered.

Telecommunication Standard — Self-contained radio repeaters or electronic sites will not be installed.

Access: Trails Prescription — Management of areas other than those in DFC 6A requires a trail system for exclusively non-mechanized travel.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by the Wilderness trails prescription include: 2.3(a), 2.5(d), and 4.6(a).

Trail System Planning Standard — The trail system will only be expanded into areas without trails after determination that it is necessary to meet Wilderness-management needs. Remote and pristine areas will be kept as they are in most cases.
Trail Construction Guideline — Native, local materials should be preferred in trail construction and maintenance, including bridges and drainage structures.

Trail Bridge Standard — Bridges and culverts will not be built for user convenience, but will be installed to protect resources or provide for visitor safety. Bridges will be built only to standards needed for safe crossing.

Trail Maintenance Standard — On trails appropriate for stock use, brush removal will be kept to the minimum needed to provide safe passage. Trailside snags will not be felled unless they present a safety hazard.

Trail Blazing Guideline — Trail marking will be minimal, as natural-appearing as possible, and only used where needed to ensure safe travel. Cairns and posts will not be painted.

Trail Management Standard — Trails will be built, relocated, and maintained for the following purposes:

Visitor safety,

Prevention of resource damage,

Use distribution if determined desirable,

As required for administrative or permitted resource purposes,

To reduce potential for human/grizzly bear contact, and

To reduce the chance for contact with threatened and endangered species.

Cultural Resources

Cultural Resources Prescription — Cultural sites are protected from destruction and vandalism, and allowed to deteriorate with time. Active maintenance of structures included on the National Register of Historic Places is appropriate. Scientific study of cultural resources is permissible within the intent and concept of Wilderness. Study or management does not normally include any excavation, restoration, or on-site interpretation activities.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by the Wilderness cultural resources prescription include: 4.9(a).

Protection: Wilderness

Protection: Wilderness Prescription — Wilderness character is preserved.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by the Wilderness resource protection prescription include: 4.6(a,b).

Human Influence Standard — Natural agents of ecological change will be allowed to operate freely in the Wilderness. All other uses allowed in Wilderness, including commercial activities, will be managed to preserve Wilderness character.

Weed Control Guideline — Non-native plants, especially those which may significantly alter natural plant succession, should be controlled as needed, by means that have the least impact on the Wilderness resource.
**Research Guideline** — Research that will help resolve Wilderness management problems should be given encouragement and cooperative aid, as administrative time and funding permit.

**Wild and Scenic River Standard** — On the following river segments within Wilderness identified as eligible for Wild River status, no actions will be taken that might affect eligibility:

- Buffalo River,
- Yellowstone River, and
- Thorofare River.

**Protection: Fire Prescription** — Fire management emphasizes preservation of Wilderness values and allows natural processes of ecological change to operate freely.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by the Wilderness fire prescription include: 4.6(a).

**Fire Protection Guideline** — Wildfires will be managed in accordance with approved Wilderness Fire Management Plans for each Wilderness Area. The favored suppression techniques should be those which have the least long-term impact on Wilderness resources.

**Protection: Pests Prescription** — Insects, diseases, and noxious weeds are not controlled.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by the Wilderness insect, disease, and noxious weed prescription include: 4.6(a).

**Management Prescription 6A**

**Management Emphasis** — Management emphasis is for the protection and perpetuation of pristine biophysical conditions, and a high degree of solitude with essentially no perceptible evidence of human use. Natural biological processes are not adversely or artificially changed over time by human use.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by achieving this Desired Future Condition include: 1.1(g), 2.1(a,b), 3.1(a,b), 3.2(a,d-h), 4.5(a,b), and 4.6(a).

**Resource Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines**

**Recreation Prescription** — Little evidence of human use or presence exists. Primitive recreation opportunities are available.
Visual Quality

Visual Quality Prescription — The Visual Quality Objective is Preservation. Only natural processes are appropriate. Evidence of human activities, including trails, signs, and obvious campsites is minimized.

Fisheries and Wildlife

Fisheries and Wildlife Prescription — Animal populations and distribution are affected by natural processes. Management of habitat is not permitted except to meet recovery level for Threatened and Endangered species as required by the Endangered Species Act.

Vegetation: Range

Vegetation: Range Prescription — Livestock grazing is not permitted. Pack and saddle stock grazing is permitted.

Access: Trails

Access: Trails Prescription — All travel is cross-country.

Trail Standard — All user-created trails will be physically closed with native materials and allowed to rehabilitate and no new trails will be built. There are no system trails within this prescription.

Signing Standard — All existing signs will be removed and no new ones installed.

Encounters Per Day Guideline — Parties encountered per day during peak recreational use seasons should not exceed a maximum of two.

Management Prescription 6B

Management Emphasis — Management emphasis is to provide for the protection and perpetuation of natural biophysical conditions and a high degree of solitude for visitors but with some perceptible evidence of past human use.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by achieving this Desired Future Condition include: 1.1(e,g,h), 2.1(a,b), 3.1(a), 3.2(d-h), 4.5(a,b), and 4.6(a).

Resource Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines

Recreation

Recreation Prescription — On-site regulation of recreation use is minimal.

Campsite Restoration Guideline — Restore campsites in Frissell Condition Classes 3, 4, and 5, to meet Class 2 or better.

Visual Quality

Visual Quality Prescription — The Visual Quality Objective is Preservation.
**Fisheries and Wildlife Prescription** — Animal populations and distribution are affected by natural processes. Management of habitat is not permitted except to meet recovery level for Threatened and Endangered species as required by the Endangered Species Act.

**Vegetation: Range Prescription** — Range is managed to maintain and enhance range and watershed condition while providing forage for livestock and wildlife.

**Vacant Allotment Guideline** — Vacant allotments will be restocked only to meet resource-management needs.

**Access: Trails Prescription** — Travel is cross-country or by low-density trail system.

**Trail Construction Standard** — Trails will be built or improved only when needed to meet Wilderness objectives.

**Trail Location Guideline** — Main trails should be rerouted away from lakes. Vegetation screens should be maintained between the trail and lake or stream. Spur trails providing access to lakes or streams may be built.

**Trail Density Guideline** — Over the life of the Forest Plan, an average of no more than 0.2 mile of trail per square mile of area should be attained.

**Encounters Per Day Guideline** — Parties encountered per day during peak recreational use seasons should not exceed a maximum of five.

**Sign Placement Standard** — To provide for user safety, directional signs without distances indicated and showing only major destinations will be located only at major intersections. The number of signs will be minimized and all other existing signs will be removed.

**Signing Materials Standard** — Signs will be built of wood with routed lettering and left unfinished. Signs will be mounted on round, unfinished posts.

**Bridge Construction Standard** — Bridges will be built and maintained to protect soil and streambanks only where no safe opportunity exists to cross a stream during periods of normal water flow. Bridges will be built of native materials and require primitive skills and construction techniques.

**Management Prescription 6C**

**Management Emphasis** — Management emphasis is to provide for the protection and perpetuation of essentially natural biophysical conditions. Solitude, a low level of encounters with other users, and little evidence of past use are important.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by achieving this Desired Future Condition include: 1.1(e,g,h), 2.1(a,b), 3.1(a), 3.2(d-h), 4.5(a,b), and 4.6(a).
Resource Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines

Recreation

Recreation Prescription — Concentrated use areas show evidence of repeated but acceptable levels of use.

Campsite Restoration Standard — Campsites will be managed to maintain Frissell Condition Class of 3 or better. Non-permitted campsites in Classes 4 or 5 will be restored and naturalized. Permitted campsites will be managed to minimize visual impact and comply with the Standards for Class 3.

Visual Quality

Visual Quality Prescription — The Visual Quality Objective is Preservation.

Fisheries and Wildlife

Fisheries and Wildlife Prescription — Animal populations and distribution are affected by natural processes. Management of habitat is not permitted except to meet recovery level for Threatened and Endangered species as required by the Endangered Species Act.

Vegetation: Range

Vegetation: Range Prescription — Range is managed to maintain and enhance range and watershed condition while providing forage for livestock and wildlife.

Vacant Allotment Standard — Vacant allotments will be restocked only to meet resource-management needs.

Forage Management Practices Standard — Grazing management will control livestock numbers so that livestock use will be within grazing capacity. Distribution will be achieved through riding, herding, or salting. Improvements will be minimal and built only to the extent needed to cost-effectively maintain stewardship of the range. Improvements will be built with native material when possible.

Access: Trails

Access: Trails Prescription — Travel is primarily along system trails.

Signing Placement Standard — To provide for user safety, directional signs without showing distances and indicating only major destinations will be placed only at major intersections. All other signs will be removed. Administrative signs such as “Closed to Camping” will be appropriate.

Sign Materials Standard — Signs will be built of wood with routed lettering and left unfinished. Signs will be mounted on round unfinished wood posts.

Trail Density Guideline — Over the life of the Forest Plan, an average of no more than 1 mile of trail per square mile of area should be attained.

Encounters Per Day Guideline — Parties encountered per day during peak recreational use seasons should average 12, varying from 6 to 15 depending upon conditions.

Trail Construction Standard — Trails, bridges, and drainage structures will be built or improved as needed to prevent soil and water damage and to accommodate recreation use.
Bridge Construction Standard — Bridges will be built only where no safe opportunity exists to cross a stream during periods of normal water flow. Bridges will be built with native materials, using primitive skills and construction techniques.

Portal Information Standard — Trail portal information and facilities—bulletin boards and detailed signs—will be located outside the Wilderness.

Management Prescription 6D

Management Emphasis — Management emphasis is to provide for the protection and perpetuation of essentially natural biophysical conditions inside Wilderness boundaries which are adjacent to and accessed from heavily used developed recreation sites. Management is directed towards providing a natural physical setting and Semi-primitive Non-motorized social setting.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by achieving this Desired Future Condition include: 1.1(e,g,h), 2.1(a,b), 3.1(a), 3.2(d-h), 4.5(a,b), and 4.6(a).

Resource Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines

Recreation Prescription — Solitude and low level of encounters with other users, or evidence of past human use are not an essential part of the social setting.

Visual Quality Prescription — The Visual Quality Objective is Preservation.

Fisheries and Wildlife Prescription — Animal populations and distribution are affected by natural processes. Management of habitat is not permitted except to meet recovery level for threatened and endangered species as required by the Endangered Species Act.

Vegetation: Range Prescription — Range is managed to maintain and enhance range and watershed condition while providing forage for livestock and wildlife.

Vacant Allotment Standard — Vacant allotments will be restocked only to meet resource-management needs.

Forage Management Practices Standard — Grazing management will control livestock numbers so that livestock use is within grazing capacity. Distribution will be achieved through riding, herding, or salting. Improvements will be minimal and built only to the extent needed to cost-effectively maintain stewardship of the range. Improvements will be built with native materials when possible.
Access: Trails Prescription — Travel on trails includes large numbers of day-users traveling short distances into the Wilderness.

Trail Density Guideline — Over the life of the Forest Plan, an average of no more than 2 miles of trail per square mile of area should be attained.

Encounters Per Day Guideline — Parties per day during peak recreational use seasons should not exceed 20.

Trail Construction Standard — Trails and bridges will be built or improved to accommodate heavy use.

Trail Condition Standard — Trail tread width may exceed 24 inches. Multiple “braided” trails that develop will be obliterated and relocated so there is only one tread.

Portal Information Standard — Trail portal information and facilities—bulletin boards, detailed signing—will be located outside the Wilderness.

Boundary Posting Standard — Boundary signs will be located on all entrance trails.

Management Prescription 6S

Management Emphasis — The Wyoming Wilderness Act designated two areas on the Bridger-Teton National Forest for wilderness study: Shoal Creek and Palisades. The Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) will be managed to protect long-term wilderness attributes. No activities will be allowed that will jeopardize the eligibility of the WSAs for future Congressional designation as Wilderness. Existing uses of the WSAs, such as snowmobiling and mountain biking, will be allowed to continue.

Land and Resource Management Objectives addressed and, in part, met by achieving this Desired Future Condition for Wilderness Study Areas include: 1.1(f), 2.3(a,b), 4.4(c), and 4.6(a,b.)

Resource Prescriptions, Standards, and Guidelines

Minerals Prescription — Oil and gas leasing and development is allowed in the Palisades WSA but not in the Shoal Creek WSA.

Management Area Descriptions, Standards, and Guidelines

This section displays the key parts of the Preferred Alternative. Additional information on a Forest-wide color map of the Preferred Alternative is shown in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) that accompanies this Forest Plan.

In this section, the forest is divided into eight Community Interest Areas, each containing several management areas. Wildernesses and Wilderness Study Areas are also displayed. Figure 4-15 shows their boundaries.

The maps in this section are displayed in a specific order: 1) Wildernesses, 2) Wilderness Study Areas, and 3) Management Areas. Management Areas are grouped by Community Interest Area.

Each Management Area description includes: a map showing land areas where Desired Future Conditions will be achieved, a brief location statement, a list of special geologic, land, cultural, or historical features, and a table showing the total numbers of acres to be managed to achieve Desired Future Conditions in that Management Area.

Desired Future Conditions and the Management Prescriptions that direct their achievement are described in Chapter 4. Wherever the Desired Future Conditions are shown on the Management Area map, the Management Prescriptions will be applied during Forest Plan implementation.

Additional Management Area Standards and Guidelines are prescribed with Management Area specific resource conditions and the need to achieve the Desired Future Conditions locally in mind. Management Area Standards and Guidelines apply only within that Management Area.

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<td>Wildernesses:</td>
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<td>Tetons</td>
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<td>MA 42 — Curtis Canyon</td>
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<td>MA 47 — Granite Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>MA 13 — Hams Fork</td>
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Bridger - Teton National Forest
Teton Wilderness

**Location** — Located in the northern-most part of the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

**Special Features** — Two Ocean Pass National Natural Area and Huckleberry Mountain Fire Lookout.

### Desired Future Condition Acreage

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<th>DFC</th>
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<td>6A</td>
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**Teton Wilderness-Specific Standards and Guidelines**

None.

These were developed as part of Action Plan but have not yet been amended back into Forest Plan.
Gros Ventre Wilderness

Location — Located in the Teton Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, south of the Slate Creek/Ditch Creek area and east of Jackson Hole area.

Special Features — Upper Slide of Gros Ventre River, Alpine Karst in Tosi Creek Basin, and Gros Ventre Slide Geological Area National Natural Landmark.

Desired Future Condition Acreage

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<td>284,900</td>
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Gros Ventre Wilderness-Specific Standards and Guidelines

None.

See note for Teton Wilderness.
Bridger Wilderness

Location — Located in the Bridger East Division of the Bridger-Teton National Forest, along the entire eastern edge of the division.

Special Features — Gannett Peak Glacial Fields and Osborne Mountain Proposed Research Natural Area.

Desired Future Condition Acreage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DFC</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
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<tr>
<td>6A</td>
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<td>6D</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>413,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bridger Wilderness-Specific Standards and Guidelines

None.

See note for Teton Wilderness
Element and Priority

Goals Accomplishment

Implementation monitoring of goals and objective accomplishment — Priority 1.

Monitoring Technique

Each goal and objective for the preferred alternative management teams. Goals and objectives are present.

Desired Future Condition Implementation

Implementation monitoring of desired future condition, management prescription, and standard and guideline use — Priority 1.

Monitoring Technique

Regular management reviews will be conducted by the management team as to the on-the-ground observations, management prescriptions, and standard Forest Plan. Reports will be obtained from PAM if appropriate.

Cumulative Effects Analysis


Monitoring Technique

Regular management reviews will be conducted by the Deputy as to the implementation of cumulative affects analysis for the projects, or activities that might result in surface disturbances.

Emerging Issues/Conflicts Analysis

Effectiveness monitoring of performance of emerging issues and resource conflicts — Priority 1.

Monitoring Technique

Regular reviews will be conducted by cooperators and of emerging issues or resource conflicts and potential risks.

Element and Priority

Recreation

Effectiveness monitoring of condition of developed recreation facilities — Priority 2.

Monitoring Technique

A facility condition survey will be conducted. Each facility will be classified using the Condition Classification System to determine if the site is acceptable.

Wilderness

Effectiveness monitoring of user impacts to determine if wilderness setting attributes are being maintained — Priority 2.

Monitoring Technique

Record physical conditions of campsites.

Effectiveness monitoring of user impacts to determine if wilderness social setting attributes are being maintained — Priority 3.

Monitor user encounters per day on trails and campsites.

Bridger – Teton National Forest
Policy

The referred alternative will be reviewed by the interdisciplinary and qualitative elements presently stated in Chapter 4 of the Forest Plan.

The conducted by cooperators, the interdisciplinary team, and the he-ground observance and application of the Desired Futures discussions, and standards and guidelines detailed in Chapter 4 of the obtained from PAMARS or other management reporting systems.

The conducted by the Core Planning Team and Forest Supervisor or of cumulative affects analyses prior to commencing programs, seen in surface disturbance.

A high degree of qualitative reliability is expected.

Monitoring will come of the Forest Plan by monitoring through the teams joint budget consideration.

Monitoring will come

Resource

The conducted. Each facility will be evaluated according to the RIM determine if the standards of maintenance are being met.

Precision/Reliability

Frequency of

100 percent for quantified objectives.

Monitoring will come

100 percent reliability is expected for quantified or mapped elements in the direction. No expected precision or reliability for non-quantified direction, although the reviewers could expect to find close qualitative conformance.

Monitoring will come

100 percent reliability is expected.

Monitoring will come

A high degree of qualitative reliability is expected.

Monitoring will come

80 percent.

Every two years.

80 percent.

20 percent of sites.

70 percent.

20 percent of trails.
Frequency of Measurement

Monitoring will commence immediately after implementation of the Forest Plan begins with formal annual reviews conducted by the teams jointly in the month prior to out-year budget consideration.

Frequency of Measurement

every two years.

0 percent of sites in each wilderness, each year.

0 percent of trails and campsites annually.

Deviation Requiring Further Evaluation or Change in Management Goals Accomplishment

No actions designed to accomplish all goals and objectives are begun within three years of the Forest Plan EIS Record of Decision.

Desired Future Condition Implementation

Actions being performed that are outside the policies, standards, or guidelines detailed in the Desired Future Conditions.

Cumulative Effects Analysis

Three years after the Forest Plan Record of Decision is signed, surface disturbing programs, projects, or activities are being performed prior to cumulative effects analysis.

Emerging Issues/Conflicts Analysis

An emerging issue or resource conflict will have the foreseeable impact of preventing accomplishment of a Forest Plan goal or objective or obstructing the implementation of Forest management direction.

Deviation Requiring Further Evaluation or Change in Management Recreation

Survey indicates a condition class 4 or 5.

Wilderness

Campsite condition deterioration to class 3 in Primitive or to class 4 in Semi-primitive.

An increase in trail encounters per day: 20 percent in excess of the established encounters per day specified by opportunity setting.